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## FORAKER COMPELLED TO RECEDE FROM HIS STAND

The Feeling in the Senate Prompts Him to Compromise His Fight on Brownsville Affair.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, Lines up With the President and Shows That Roosevelt May Expect Aid From the Democrats—There is Too Much Politics in Foraker's Attitude to Suit Majority of Senators.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A considerable change in feeling toward President Roosevelt with respect to the Brownsville incident is noticeable in the senate. Senator Foraker has found it advisable to yield to a compromise on his resolution, demanding an investigation, and Senator Daniel of Virginia, by speaking in defense of the dismissal of the negro troops, has shown that the president may look for support to the Democratic side. Many senators, regardless of party, are disposed to side against Senator Foraker because the latter is regarded as a candidate for the presidency whose hostility to the president is thought to be inspired by a desire to prevent Secretary Taft from getting the endorsement of Ohio.

The compromise resolution, which on Senator Foraker's request, went over until today, provides for the investigation by the senate committee on military affairs of the affair at Brownsville, and to this is to be added provisions that a subcommittee be sent to Brownsville, and that the expenses of the investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the senate. Such a resolution would ignore the constitutional and legal questions that have been debated for several days in the senate.

Senator Lodge declares that he is satisfied with the program, and Senator Foraker says he is not particular about compromise, so long as an investigation is ordered and a com-

mittee is sent to Brownsville to take testimony.

Senator Daniel, of West Virginia, made a speech yesterday in support of the president's action, saying:

"From the beginning of the history of the country there has never been a question of the power of the president to drop from the roll any private soldier. The people ought not to be deceived by any misunderstanding on this subject. Public sentiment should always stand by the chief executive and commander-in-chief of the army when he is clear in his great office, and, in this case, I think he is clear."

Senator Daniel did not, however, endorse the position of the president in forever debarring from entering the civil service the men discharged from the army. "I think in that respect," he said, "the arrow from his bow went too far."

Justifying Democratic support for the position of the president, Mr. Daniel said:

"Nothing has ever prevented anybody coming from south of the Potomac from declaring his honest judgment as to the meaning of the constitution, nor in upholding the power of the president and the army on all occasions where patriotism invoked admission or where clear understanding produced conviction."

Mr. Daniel denied that the race question was involved, "and," he exclaimed, "may God forbid that the people of the United States shall

raise racial questions, when it is possible for them to avoid that."

Mr. Daniel favored an investigation. "Get all the evidence you can," he said, "but do not impugn the president and the military law."

"To sustain the president," he said in conclusion, "is not friendship for autocracy; it is simply friendship for government. It is respect for law."

Washington, Jan. 9.—An echo of the Brownsville assault by negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry was heard yesterday in the house. Representative Slayden telling anew and with considerable detail the story of that August night of last year when the colored troops, as alleged, "shot up" the town of Brownsville in his state.

Mr. Slayden reviewed the history of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and said it has "a particularly vicious record" and going into particulars, he said that while stationed at Fort Meade, S. D., in the summer of 1885, a corporal of that regiment murdered a citizen and the people of the community lynched the murderer. About three weeks after the lynching, 15 or 20 negroes raided and "shot up" the town of Sturgis, which is only a mile and a half from the post.

Other instances of lawlessness by negro troops were also detailed. Speaking of the Brownsville shooting, Mr. Slayden said:

"It seems to me absurd that at this late day we should be asking who did the shooting. I fail to see how there is room for honest doubt. If the soldiers had been white and the circumstances the same; if the same mass of clear, strong evidence against them had been submitted, and if the president had dismissed them from the service in the same manner, there not only would have been no doubt as to who were the murderers, but the action of the president would have been almost unanimously approved. But then the whites are not a valuable political asset handed in bulk, which explains many things."

## ENGINEER IS A HERO

Was Blown From His Seat but He Broke Into Express Car and Applied the Air.

Boone, Ind., Jan. 9.—After running wild for miles at a speed of 75 miles an hour with an engine put out of control by the blowing out of a "stud" in its boiler, Chicago and North Western fast mail train No. 10 was barely saved from destruction by the heroism of Engineer Louis Shull.

Shull was blown from his seat by the scalding vapor and boiling water. Dazed for the moment and knowing it was impossible to reach the throttle and bring the flying train to a stop, the plucky engineer climbed out onto the tender and threw himself over the coal to the express car beyond.

The express messenger fearing robbers refused him admission. Shull hammered at the door and when it was suddenly opened by the messenger he stood in the way with a pair of pistols aimed at head of the engineer. When Shull finally staggered in bleeding and half dead he had just enough strength to reach up and pull the rope connecting the air brake. The train came to a stop shortly after.

But for the presence of mind of the engineer who at the risk of his life stopped the train a frightful wreck would have resulted.

## PAVLOFF IS ASSASSINATED

Terrorists Shoot Him While Attending Court Martial of Revolutionists.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—General Pavloff, the chief military prosecutor, was assassinated this morning while attending the court martial of several revolutionists. Terrorists disguised as soldiers, approached Pavloff and emptied a revolver at the officers. Two policemen and a boy were wounded by the terrorists before they were captured.

PHYSICIANS SAY CANDY WILL PREVENT CONSUMPTION

London, Jan. 9.—Candy is a sure preventive of consumption, according to a leading London physician, and the heart of the small boy is glad. Physicians have said that women and girls, employed in candy factories, are invariably robust, rosy and cheerful.

## PUBLIC PRINTER IS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Johnson is Charged With Having Attempted to Corruptly Influence the Circuit Court of Franklin County.

It is Claimed That Johnson While Slater's Suit to Oust Him From the Office was Pending, Wrote Letters to Circuit Court, Making Serious Charges of Grafting Against Slater, His Predecessor in the Office—Handwriting Experts Claim the Writing is That of Johnson.

Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—John W. Johnson, state supervisor of public printing, was arrested in his office in the state house, this morning, by a deputy sheriff on the charge of attempting to corruptly influence the judges of the circuit court.

The indictment was returned against him by the Franklin county grand jury, yesterday afternoon. The deputy sheriff did not

escort Johnson to the court house but after serving a copy of the indictment left the office, Johnson promising to appear at court and enter his recognizance. The arrest grows out of the fight between Mark Slater, former public printer, and Johnson, his successor. While the suit was brought by the latter to oust Johnson from the office, pending an investigation in the circuit court, the circuit judges received a letter, signed "F. T. Ryan," which stated that the writer believed judges should search for a lawful reason to unseat Slater. The writer also charged that Slater robbed the state of thousands of dollars and was a burden on the republican party. Similar letters were received at the office of Governor Harris, and local and New York handwriting experts both pronounced them Johnson's handwriting.

## LOCK TYPE IS DOOMED

Canal Across the Isthmus May Yet be Changed to a Sea Level Type.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Perhaps a lock type of canal across the isthmus of Panama cannot be built, and perhaps the engineers know this already. The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals held its first meeting of the session yesterday. Senator Kittredge and Morgan said they had been notified from reliable sources that recent borings made by Chief Engineer Stevens on the site of the proposed Gatun dam penetrated the strata of clay heretofore found and struck mud. Nothing was found to indicate the possibility that a foundation for the great dam might be reached.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee requesting Chairman Millard to ask the isthmian canal commission for full data regarding all the borings made on the site of the Gatun dam during the past year.

Every inch of depth necessary to find a foundation for the Gatun dam seems its practicability. Many expert engineers have repeatedly declared that owing to the volcanic character of the soil a suitable foundation will never be found. These experts have from the outset pronounced the Gatun dam an utter impossibility. The dam at Gatun is the keystone to building a lock canal. Without this the construction of a waterway of that type is impossible.

## SHAH OF PERSIA DIES AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS

No Official Announcement was Made Until Today Although His Death Occurred Last Evening—He will be Succeeded by His Son Mohammed Ali Mirza.

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 9.—The Shah of Persia died last evening, though no public announcements of the fact was made until today.

It was evident Monday that the king was rapidly approaching and four injections of camphor were employed to prolong the ruler's life. All the shah's vital functions were suspended and at 5 o'clock Monday evening the heir apparent and the ministers were summoned. The women of the palace also began preparations for mourning. Soon after sunset the doors of the harem were closed. This was the sign that all was over.

The news of the shah's death reached the foreign ministers late yesterday evening, but the public is still unaware of his majesty's death. The streets are deserted and the city is in darkness.

Mozaffar-Ed-Din was the second of Persia, was born March 25, 1853 and ascended to the throne on May 1, 1896.

Mozaffar-Ed-Din was the second son of the Nasr-Ed-Din but was appointed heir to the throne. Nasr-Ed-Din was assassinated May 1, 1896, in the mosque of Abdul Azim near Teheran, and while Mozaffar-Ed-Din, who was formally inaugurated as shah on June 8, 1896, was not until June 8, 1896.

18996, that he was formally invested with sovereign power. Reports of his ill health have been circulated from time to time. In August last, as the result of long continued agitation in Persia and many disturbances of a serious nature, the shah granted a constitution to Persia, with a national assembly and other reforms.

The late shah leaves many children and will be succeeded by his eldest son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who was born in 1872 and who is now in Teheran.

The late shah was strongly pro-Russian and as a result Russian influence has been predominant at Teheran. A cosack guard under Russian officers forms the principal force of the Persian capital and Russia's claims to the impoverished Persian treasury makes the country financially dependent upon Russia.

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 9.—It was officially announced today that Mozaffar-Ed-Din, the Shah of Persia, succumbed last night to his long illness. He will be succeeded by his son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who, it is predicted, will carry out his father's progressive ideas. The new shah was educated in Europe.

## PLANNED TO KILL ALL OF THE OFFICERS OF TWENTY-FIFTH

Preliminary Hearing of Negro Arrested for Shooting Captain Macklin Discloses Some Very Sensational Facts Relative to the Discharged Soldiers.

El Reno, Okla., Jan. 9.—Belief of the army officers at Fort Reno that a conspiracy to murder every white officer at Fort Reno, beginning with Captain Edgar A. Macklin, against whom nearly every negro soldier at the post entertains a personal grudge as a result of the affair at Brownsville, Tex., and then proceeding down the list of officers, became known yesterday as a result of the preliminary hearing in the case of Edward J. Knowles, corporal of Company A, Twenty-fifth infantry, who was held on a charge of assault with intent to kill Captain Macklin on the night of December 21. Knowles was bound over to the grand jury.

All of the officers now go heavily armed and are protected throughout the night.

An investigation is being conducted at several army posts and important places throughout the country, and within a short time arrests of several members of the troop, recently discharged in disgrace, are expected. Information was received here last night that the arrest of a negro soldier was made at La Junta, Colo., yesterday. Suspicion rests upon negro soldiers at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and at three other points.

## THIRTY STRIKERS KILLED BY MEXICAN TROOPS

Government Gains Control of Situation in Mill Districts but it was Necessary for Soldiers to Fire on Body of Strikers Who Were Pillaging the Factories.

City of Mexico, Jan. 9.—Reports received last evening from Rio Blanco and Nogales, in the Orizaba mill district, indicate that the government has completely mastered the situation. The strikers have ceased all acts of violence in the presence of the large body of troops rushed there from the capital and nearby garrisons. The seriousness of the affair, however, was realized yesterday, when it was made known that 30 of the workmen were killed outright and over 80 wounded by the soldiers, who were compelled to fire on the main body of the rioters before they could be dispersed.

It was learned that the men, after pillaging the company store at Rio Blanco mills, became emboldened by their success. A part of the men rushed to Nogales, a short distance

away, where another mill is located. Telegraph, telephone and electric wires were cut, and pawnshops and even private houses were pillaged. Then the jails were thrown open, and the prisoners set free. Residents of the mill district fled in terror to the city of Orizaba.

When the troops arrived, the strikers attempted to resist and a volley was fired into the mob, killing 30 and wounding over 80. After this, the mob was scattered, the strikers gathering in groups at various points. A body of 700 collected on a railroad track and held the train for the city of Vera Cruz for several hours, the engineer not daring to run through the crowd. Finally troops arrived and charged the men with broadswords, scattering them.

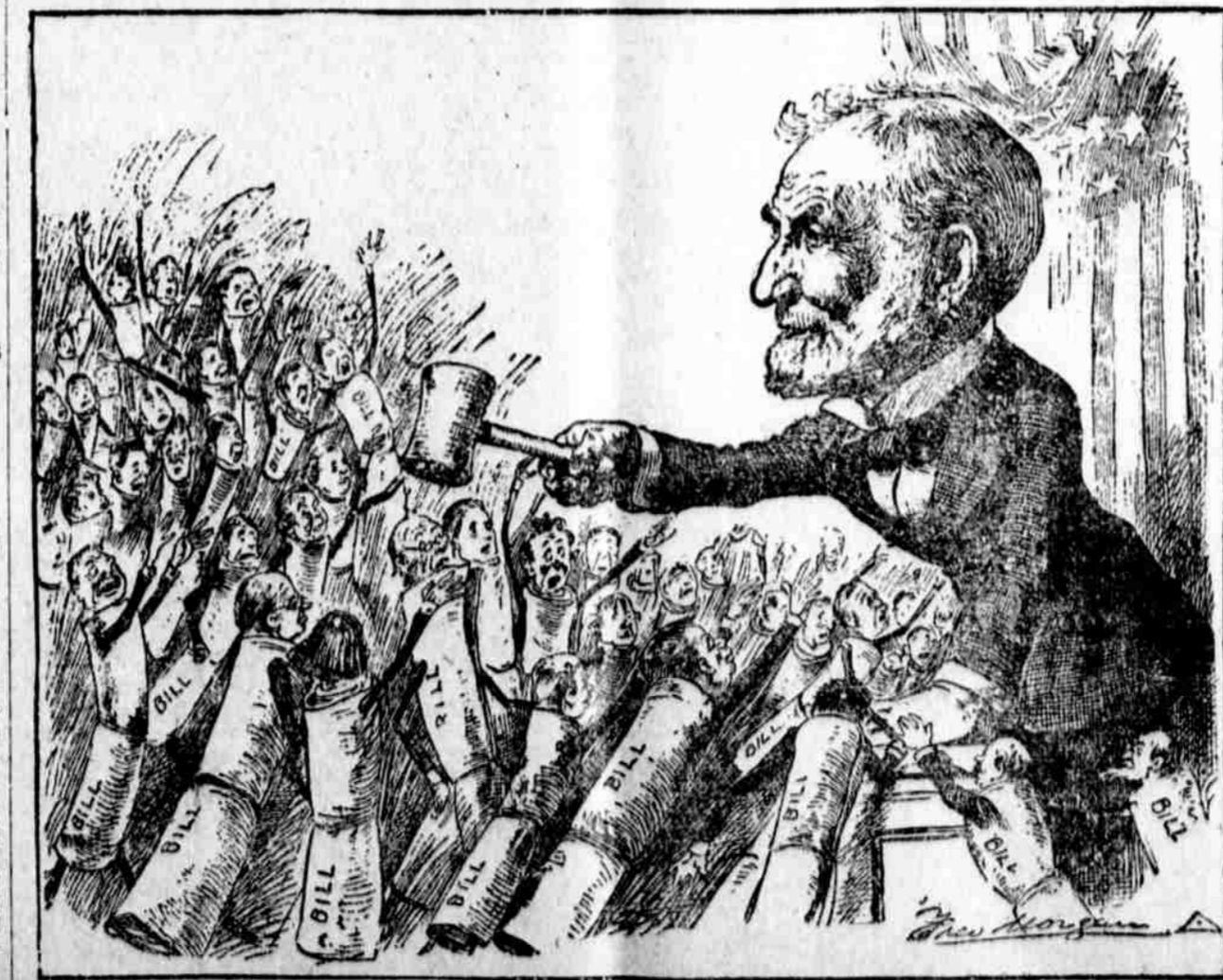
The jails and armories are filled with imprisoned strikers.

## A DAY OF EARTHQUAKES

English Meteorologists Predict Sismic Disturbances in America, Saturday.

London, Jan. 9.—January 12 is to be the day of earthquakes in America. This is the prediction of H. G. Clements, the meteorologist, who makes frequent contributions to the newspapers. He does not say what localities will be effected. He also predicts that an earthquake will occur in Algeria today.

SEEKING THE BUBBLE REPUTATION EVEN IN THE CANNON'S MOUTH.



—Morgan in Philadelphia Inquirer.

## DESPERATE SITUATION

Typhoid Fever Epidemic at Scranton Demands Practically Martial Law in City.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 9.—As a result of the typhoid epidemic the city is practically under martial law. Mayor Dimmick, in an address to the police force today said: "The fever epidemic practically demands martial law in the city for the next few months. Health ordinances and emergency orders will be enforced without fear or favor."

Today it is said will witness a great crusade. Warrants have already been issued.

600,000 POUNDS OF FLOUR FOR CHINA

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Major Charles R. Krauthoff, of the substance department of the United States of America is authorized by the War Cross to purchase 600,000 pounds of flour for the famine sufferers in China. Harriman has offered the use of his line for transportation and the United States consul at Shanghai will distribute the flour.

## SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Honduras and Nicaragua May be at Each Others' Throats in Short Order.

Washington, Jan. 9.—There may be war between Honduras and Nicaragua, according to advices received at the department of state from the secretary of the United States legation at Costa Rica. The trouble grows out of a revolutionary movement in Honduras which the president of that government charges is being supported and fomented by Nicaragua.

Minister Merry has advised Secretary Root that the situation is very serious. The department is watching the developments closely and this government will do all in its power to bring about a solution of the trouble. It was the belief of this government that when the treaty negotiated at San Jose last summer and signed by all the central American governments except Nicaragua, the peace of Central America was assured. But Nicaragua refused to sign that treaty on the ground that it was not necessary. She is now the disturbing element in the situation.